THE WOMAN'S

DREADNOUGHT

Published by the WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

Vol. III.—No. 9 SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 1916 Price One Halfpenny

WOMEN AND SOME OF THE LAWS THAT ARE BEING MADE

CONSCRIPTION & THE MOTHERS

In the House of Commons on April 16th, Mr. Whitehouse read the following letter from the mother of a boy who will soon be a conscript :—

"Dear Sir,

I hope you will excuse my taking the liberty of writing. I know I am only one mother out of millions, but I have a boy, nearly 18, and it is troubling me too much to sit and think and yet do nothing to try and save him, because he is not fit for a soldier; he is such a boy, and does not look over 15. Oh, sir, it is horrible. I could not bear it. Will it be taking too much of your time to read this? I was left without a husband when my first baby was born, and I have simply lived for him and worked to keep him until he was 14. I have always been a delicate woman, and had no one to help me besides my boy. All I had was a widowed mother and an invalid sister, who could not work for her living. We four have struggled along together. My mother and sister are partly dependent upon me and my boy. Oh, sir, can you advise me what to do? He will not be 18 until July. Each day I wake with such a load on my mind, because it is a day nearer. Oh, sir, can it not be prevented? I would not grieve so much if he were a man, or if only I could take his place. Have these gentlemen got boys of their own who want this conscription?"

Members of Parliament appear to have been unmoved by this piteous appeal. Mr. Will Thorne and Sir Arthur Markham, whose circumstances are, of course, quite unlike those of this poor mother, declared that they had sons nearly eighteen who wanted to go already, and later on Mr. Walter Long claimed that conscription is actually beneficial to boys of 18, building them up physically, strengthening them mentally, and giving them a view of life they have not entertained before. This is not the view of mothers who have brought up their children in conscript countries and who dread the day when their sons must present themselves for military training. In the course of the debate it was pointed out that lads who are conscribed at 18 years are usually able to contribute but little to the support of their parents and younger brothers and sisters. A son's wage-earning power increases as he grows older, and, if at home, would naturally increase his contribution to his family in case of need, but the parents' separation allowance is based by the War Office on the contribution of the son prior to enlistment, and is not increased, although death, disablement, or other causes may altogether cut off other sources of family income. Mr. Walter Long referred to this matter with the usual expressions of sympathy, but promised nothing.

SISTERS AND THE TRIBUNALS

Any impartial observer who attends the Military Service Tribunals must be struck by the exceedingly low wages paid to the mothers and sisters of the applicants. The wages of the adult women vary on the average from 10s. to 15s. a week, and the girls in their teens often get as little as 4s. a week. It is noticeable that a considerable number of daughters are employed in their fathers' businesses without wages.

Members of Tribunals, perhaps for the first time in their lives, begin to recognise that it is at least inconvenient that the women members of families should receive the miserable wages that prevail. Where there are several young children and the parents are unable to work, brothers' exemptions are frequently granted for only a short period, during which the sisters are expected to perform the, to them, impossible task of placing the family on a self-supporting basis.

Observers must also be impressed by the fact that Jewish appellants are more harshly dealt with than others, and in the case of a small business owned by Jews of foreign extraction one cannot help feeling that members of Tribunals experience no regret that these businesses should fail.

MOTHERS AND THE NEW TIME

At a meeting of Northamptonshire farmers someone said that the Summer Time Act had been passed "because big men in London have been getting up and going to bed later than they ought, and have not the strength of will and mind to get up at the proper time."

We think there is a good deal to be said for this view. Field workers who are out fruit picking, etc., in the raw early dawn, will find it a great hardship to start an hour earlier. They may be forced to do it to be in time for City markets, but in many country districts the farmers have decided to adhere to the old time in the management of their farms. On May 20th the Norfolk Education Committee defeated by 12 votes to 9 a motion to allow school managers a certain discretion in adjusting the school hours to local needs. This means that where the farm work goes on according to the old time the children will need their dinner an hour before the fathers, which will entail extra work and expense for the mothers, whose burden of care and anxiety is already great. Consideration for the difficulties of the mothers at home is seldom shown, either by national or local governments, because the mothers have no representation there. In the winter, when the L.C.C. desired to economise on coal and light, they made the school hours earlier, so that not only was the dinner hour changed, forcing mothers to cook double meals, but the school day was made to end at 2.30 p.m., and little children, whose mother was obliged to go out to work, had many hours to wait till she came home to light the fire and make the tea. We think that the mothers should take a determined stand on this question of the new time, and should unite in deciding that if husbands and brothers and grown-up sons are going to work by the old time the children shall be sent to school by the old time also.

BABY'S MILK.

Milk at 6d. a quart means an increase in the infant death-rate. According to the Local Government Board, a baby over six months should have one and a half pints of milk a day. A soldier's child's allowance is 2s. 6d. a week. How is the baby's mother to pay 4½d. a day for milk and clothe the child out of that?

BRITISH WIVES.

We are glad to learn that the allowances of the children of British wives of interned aliens may be raised from 12s. 6d. a week to 22s. 6d. where the Guardians consider the increase necessary.

This meagre increase will somewhat mitigate their hardships.

A SCOTTISH LETTER: The Enemy in our Midst

By P. J. Dollan.

The Scottish workers do not consider themselves bound to support conscription simply because the reactionists in the Labour Party have given their benediction to militarism, and the Glasgow Labour organisations have just demonstrated that they are still opposed to compulsion, and thereby indicated their independence of thought and action in matters affecting life and death. There is a strong feeling in the ranks of Scottish Labour that the Labour conscriptionists have betrayed the working classes on the question of compulsion, and almost at every other meeting one hears it said and approved that it was the Labour Party who made compulsion possible. How far that may be true one cannot say; but this may be said with certainty: that the Scottish section of the Labour Party is in revolt against those Parliamentary representatives who have voted for compulsion, and is determined not to work alongside them. There can be no place for the conscriptionist in a democratic political party in Scotland—or elsewhere. At the annual delegate conference of the Glasgow Labour Party, held on May 20, the following resolution, which expresses the general viewpoint, was carried by 116 votes to 4 :—

"That this Annual Conference of the Glasgow Labour Party affirms its opposition to Conscription, and places on record its condemnation of those Labour M.P.'s who supported Conscription, and requests the National Executive to call a National Conference to consider the situation created by the extension of Conscription and the position of those members who supported the Bill; further, this Conference repudiates the speeches and votes of Mr. George N. Barnes, M.P., as being in direct opposition to the opinion of Organised Labour in Glasgow."

This question of conscription has got to be decided for all time in the Labour Party, and the Glasgow lead should be followed by local Labour Parties all over the country. At every conference held since the War began large majorities have decided against conscription; yet a majority of the Parliamentary Party has defied the decisions of the conferences and has voted for compulsion. Of what use are conferences if their decisions are not to be carried out by those who are supposed to represent Labour in Parliament? Are the workers, whose loyalty and drudgery have made the Labour Party possible, not to be masters in their own house? Is the Right Honourable Arthur Henderson, and his associates, to be allowed to defy those who have made his membership of the House of Commons possible? Arthur Henderson can, if he pleases, be a conscriptionist; but a conscriptionist should not be Secretary of the Labour Party, or its presumed leader in Parliament. What would happen to any army if it were commanded by a man who was an enemy and favourable to the enemy? Such an army would be doomed to disaster. Yet the Labour Party is being led by men whose advocacy of conscription makes them enemies of the workers. Are such men not bound to lead the workers to disaster?

Those are the thoughts that are stirring in the minds of the Scottish Labourists; hence their demand for a national conference, so that the question of conscription and the position of the conscriptionists may be settled definitely and with authority. Mr. Robert Smillie, President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, told a conference of Trade Union delegates on Sunday that the conscriptionists in position were afraid to call a national conference, because they knew the decision would be against conscription as before. If the executives will not call a conference, then the members must arrange the conference themselves. Even at the eleventh hour the conference should be held so that the workers may know where they stand with regard to compulsion and those who made it possible.

So far as the Clyde area is concerned, the trade union and Labour organisations are almost unanimous in their opposition to conscription, and at a conference held on Sunday, representative of 90 organisations, the delegates re-affirmed their opposition to conscription, and pledged themselves to "agitate for the repeal of the Military Service Act and against any extension of its principle or operation." The delegates were frankly apprehensive that general compulsion is but the prelude to industrial compulsion, and they know that the acceptance of compulsion for the trenches is the best argument in favour of compulsion for the workshop and factory. The trench is dependent upon the workshop or factory, and there is no reason why compulsion should be applied to the occupant of the trench and not to the men in the factory or workshop. Once you admit compulsion it becomes as necessary for industry as for the Army. It is true pledges have been given that there will be no industrial conscription; but what are pledges when made to workers by politicians? They are pledges made to be broken.

We have had only one strike of any magnitude in Scotland since the Military Service Act was passed: the strike of the jute workers in Dundee. According to the *Dundee Textile Workers' Guide* for May 15, the organ of the jute unions, this is how conscription was used against the strikers :—

"The Act was not a month old when it was

(Continued on Page 484. Col. 2.)

KINGSLEY HALL
BOTOLPH ROAD, BOW, E.
SUNDAY, MAY 28th, at 8.15 p.m.
GEORGE LANSBURY will speak on
THE FUTURE OF RELIGION
Bar and open discussion 9.30 p.m.

War is always a cowardly business.
Soldiers are often chivalrous; but armies never.
—Mr. Edwin Pugh.

There is no such thing as Christian warfare;
There are no Christian laws of war.
—Mr. David Hannay.

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DREADNOUGHT
Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation.

400 OLD FORD ROAD, LONDON, E.
Telephone EAST 1787.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

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Classified advertisements 1d. a word, minimum 1s. for twelve words.
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AGENTS:
INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE, Salisbury Square; CITY & SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's, Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.; MARLBOROUGH, 51 Old Bailey, E.C.; A. RITCHIE, Pemberton Row, Gough Square, E.C.; A. & E. HARVEY, 5 Gough Square; SIMPKIN, HAMILTON, MARSHALL & KENT, Paternoster Row, E.C.; A. HAGGETT, Clark Street, Bromley, E.; JOHN HAYWARD, Manchester; THE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 10 Johnson Street, Bolton.
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All business communications should be sent to the MANAGER, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Vol. III. No. 9 Sat., May 27th, 1916

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

THE PEOPLE AND THE FRANCHISE

Rumours of impending changes in the franchise recur at frequent intervals. Sometimes it is asserted that a Government Franchise Bill is being prepared, sometimes a Registration Bill, that will change the basis of the franchise in its stride.

Such rumours should not surprise us, for the democratisation of the franchise is overdue, and it is a fitting thing that the work should be undertaken very soon.

It is absolutely essential that every man and woman should be able to vote at the close of the War, or sooner, if the Government should resign before the end. In all the history of our country the need was never so imperative as now that the whole people should have an opportunity of passing judgment on the record of any Government; for the record to be considered at the next election includes the foreign policy and the dealing with peace and war issues in the eight years which led up to the War; the conduct of the War in regard to the raising of troops, the belligerent operations on sea and land, the production of munitions, the treatment of home problems concerning the labour of men and women, wages, food, coal, shipping, the rise in the cost of living, the conservation of the home population, especially of young children, and the treatment of the soldiers and sailors and their wives and relatives. In this country no Government has ever exercised so much power as this Government, or placed so many restrictions on the liberties of the people. The Defence of the Realm Act, with its many ramifications, the Press censorship, the setting aside of *Habeas Corpus*, the Munitions' Act, Conscription, the National Register, have all rendered paramount the power of the Executive Government. Moreover, urgent after-War problems will soon be pressing upon us, including the paying for the War (we are only meeting the interest on borrowed money as yet); the re-absorption of the fighting men and the men and women munition workers into peace industry; the maintenance of appalling numbers of disabled soldiers and sailors, and of military and naval orphans, widows and destitute parents. All men and women must face the hardships and difficulties that are before us; we are all entitled to a voice in deciding how they shall be met, and all the intelligent and resourceful care that men and women can muster between them will be taxed to the uttermost in finding a satisfactory settlement of the problems that will arise. Therefore the importance of Human Suffrage, namely, a vote for every man and woman over 21, becomes supreme.

Many women who are ardent Suffragists fear the introduction of a Government franchise measure in which women would have no part, but which, by giving adult suffrage to men, would sweep away all men's franchise grievances and so make it more difficult for women to secure the re-opening of the question on their own account. Perhaps some Suffragists over-estimate this danger and under-estimate the likelihood that the Government, as is the habit of Governments, will content itself with doing as little as possible to alter the basis either for women or men.

Be that as it may, a proposal to thus thrust the women's franchise aside to await the chances of the unknown and uncertain future could not fail to be regarded by the women of the nation, and by all the fair-minded men, as a very gross betrayal of the interests of women, to whom, by the way, this Government has issued a special appeal to aid in carrying on the nation's work. No promise to deal with their claim at some future time could possibly induce women to assent to being left out of an impending extension of the franchise, even if it should be effected by a mis-named Registration Bill, and even if a promise were held out that probably women would be enfranchised later on by "general assent." We all know that if general assent to a Votes for Women measure is possible at any time, it is whilst a Coalition Government remains in office.

The Labour Party and other friends of Women's Suffrage in Parliament have long since pledged themselves to accept no Franchise Pill that does not include women, and their determination to secure justice should surely be strong enough to weight the scales against those who would prefer to see the women's vote left out.

But why should the women's vote be left out of the forthcoming franchise measure? Surely the earnest desire for enfranchisement of the overwhelming majority of women should be enough to bring it in! We trust that the repeated suggestions of betrayal that reach our ears are but idle rumours, and we urge the Government to silence these rumours for ever by introducing a Bill to enfranchise every man and woman in the country at an early date.

Mr. Asquith has replied to Mrs. Fawcett that "if and when it becomes necessary to undertake it (franchise legislation) you may be certain that the considerations in support of Women's Enfranchisement will be fully and impartially weighed, without any prejudgment from the controversies of the past." These words are not sufficiently definite. Surely it is not too much to ask that the Government should state in unmistakeable terms that it will grant votes to women. Mr. Asquith has said that when women are enfranchised it must be done on a democratic basis, and in this we entirely agree with him. We are anxious that Human Suffrage, based neither on sex nor on property, but on the principle of humanity, and therefore including all adult men and women, should become the law of the land without delay. We do not wish to consider unsatisfactory compromises and half-measures, for we consider that if ever a time was ripe for them that time has gone by. We know that the franchise has been extended to the men of this country in three halting stages; but the idea of giving special franchise privileges to propertied individuals, which in the past prevented the enactment of adult suffrage for men, is now out of date, and now that the property franchise is outworn in the case of men it would be absurd and unjust to re-establish it in the case of women, against whom it must inevitably operate more hardly than against men, because women are poorer.

But we have heard it said that we women must agree to some specially devised form of inequality which will force us to remain in a *minority amongst voters*, because, forsooth, we are in a *majority* in the human family! Can such an outrageous suggestion be intended seriously by any reasonably fair-minded person? Certainly no genuine democrat can possibly entertain the proposal for a moment! Though dressed in new prejudices, it embodies the same false old idea of artificial privilege which made the employing classes of old time imagine themselves justified in withholding the franchise from the workers, lest the workers, by their overwhelming numbers, should win a preponderance of power for themselves.

The British overseas Dominions, many of the United States of America and the Scandinavian countries have wisely extended the franchise to all their women and men on a basis of complete equality. We ask that the British Government should now adopt the same course, but it is not ours merely to plead; we must be active in securing that this desirable settlement shall become an accomplished fact. The Workers' Suffrage Federation has communicated with the Government to this end, and its branches are organising deputations to their local Members of Parliament to urge upon them our demand for Human Suffrage. We appeal to others to join in helping forward this most urgent and important work. W.S.F. members and sympathisers, in any district where there is no branch, should quickly form one. Trade Unions, Trades Councils, L.R.C.'s, Co-operative Societies, and all democratic organisations should be approached and asked to send resolutions to Members of Parliament and the Government; meetings must be held; canvassing must be done; there is no time to waste!

What is wanted in the Suffrage Movement is not the merely negative policy of opposing further extensions of the franchise to men until women get the vote, but a vigorous forward policy of construction, embodying the positive and inspiring demand for Human Suffrage—votes for all women and men at the next general election.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

* * *

PASS THIS RESOLUTION

Resolved: That this meeting declares that the Franchise should be based neither on sex nor on property, and demands a Government measure of Human Suffrage which would give a vote to every man and woman over 21.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND

It is said that a new era is dawning in the relations between Ireland and Britain, and Mr. Asquith is supposed to be about to announce the establishment of a representative Irish Council, on which Roman Catholics, Nationalists, and Protestant Ulstermen will co-operate. We trust that in any scheme that is adopted for the management of Irish affairs the women of Ireland will be given an equal part. The admission to an Irish Council of women animated by definite ideals of social betterment in regard to the care of children and the politics of education and the home life of the people, would form the surest antidote to any attempt by the men members of the Council to revive the old political wrangling, which in the past has been so very largely concerned with academic differences that will remain matters of opinion for all time. The British Press has made no mention of representation for women on the legislative or executive body that rumour is so busily creating for Ireland, but Irish women are on the alert to urge their claim, and we send them our very earnest wishes for their success.

We join, too, in the anxiety which we know that Irish freedom lovers are experiencing as to what form the expected Government scheme for an Irish Council will be given. The fact that there is an element of danger in the situation it would be folly to disregard. It is possible that the Unionists, recognising that some measure of self-government for Ireland is inevitable, are endeavouring to secure the establishment of a Council somewhat more progressive and representative than the present system, but giving to Ireland very much smaller powers of self-government than those conferred by the Home Rule Act, for which, instead of being an introduction the Council would become a substitute. If this danger is clearly realised, safeguards may be built up against it.

FROM A MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Dear Editor,

Your plea for the women cleaners in Bethnal Green has caused intense satisfaction amongst the underpaid portion of the female scrubbers at the Mile End Military Hospital. A letter voicing their demands has already been sent to the Hospital Committee, but at present nothing has been done. This particular portion consists of those women engaged during the time since the Military took possession. They work the same number of hours as the rest of the staff, 6.45 to 3.45 p.m. They undertake work equally hard, and in some cases more arduous; they are not paid for any lock-out or holiday, as the remainder of the staff are, or for days lost through illness, and they are not considered by the authorities entitled to receive the same wages as the other women.

1. The women employed before the War receive 12s. weekly and 2s. War Bonus weekly, paid for all holidays and illness.
2. The women employed since the War receive 12s. weekly, no War Bonus, pay deducted for all holidays and time lost through illness.

Do you not consider that we are unjustly treated, no regard being paid to our dependants and the ever-increasing cost of living, and yet we are expected to fulfil our allotted tasks, feeling physically wrecked when finished, all for 14s. 9d. per week. Six days is a working week.

If it is in your power to give publicity to this letter, we earnestly entreat you to do so.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

COMRADES.

As I was maching in Flanders,
A ghost kept step with me—
Kept step and chuckled
And muttered ceaselessly:

"Once I, too, marched in Flanders,
The very spit of you,
And just a hundred years since,
To fall at Waterloo.

"They buried me in Flanders
Upon the field of blood;
And long I've lain forgotten
Deep in the Flemish mud.

"But now you march in Flanders,
The very spit of me.
To the ending of the day's march
I'll bear you company."

From "Battle," by Wilfrid Wilson Gibson. London: Elkin, Matthews.

PARLIAMENT
AS WE SEE IT.

May 16th.—Sir Arthur Markham pointed out that Lord Kitchener has issued an order instructing Army Officers to prevent soldiers from communicating their grievances to Members of Parliament. Mr. Tennant replied that the Order "does not forbid communication with Members of Parliament in respect of grievances, but lays down that soldiers "are not to utilise third parties in general with a view to bringing such grievances to the notice of superior authority."

Sir Arthur Markham: "Does it not specifically state that officers and men are not to communicate with their Members of Parliament?"

Mr. Tennant: "Yes, I did say so . . . cases have occurred in which officers and men have ventilated their grievances through Members of Parliament. . . . Really, my hon. friend ought to realise what the Army is!"

We do!

* * * *

Mr. Foster stated, in reply to Mr. Tyson Wilson, that soldiers are only employed in industrial work on the understanding that civilian labour is not available. They receive 1s. a day. He refused to say how many soldiers have been released for industrial employment.

* * * *

Mr. Ginnell asked whether any officer at the Curragh refused to act unless given a guarantee by the Government that they should not be required to fire on the Dublin insurgents as their predecessors did in 1914?

Mr. Tennant: No, sir; certainly not.

* * * *

Mr. Ginnell stated in regard to the riots in Ceylon on July 10th, British soldiers entered the house of a law abiding citizen, dragged him from bed, shot him on the banks of the Algoda River, and ordered his widow to burn the body on the spot. Also that Singhalese were imprisoned as hostages till the surrender of their men relations, who had had no connection with the riots.

Mr. Bonar Law again refused to have an English inquiry into the Singhalese riots, on the ground that "it is unnecessary, and would do great harm in Ceylon by reviving the controversy."

There is evidently much to conceal.

* * * *

Dr. Addison stated, in reply to Mr. Anderson, that at the controlled establishment of Messrs. Vickers, Maxim, at Lancaster, the hours worked by women are sixty-one and a half during the week on day shift, and sixty on night shift. The length of the day and night shift are ten and a half and ten hours respectively. The hours on the day shift are one-and-a-half hours beyond those recommended by the Health of Munitions' Workers' Committee. "Except in cases of emergency," he said, "the Minister of Munitions is not prepared to sanction a total of hours worked by women from week to week in excess of the maximum recommended by the Committee."

If adhered to, this will mean improvements; but will the Minister of Munitions also see that a living wage is paid?

* * * *

May 17th.—Mr. King stated that the Rugby Board of Guardians had called attention to the fact that three single men were passed for military service and called up, the first of whom had suffered from tuberculosis for six years and for three years had been in receipt of out-relief; the second had been discharged from hospital as incurable, and had been on the rates for two years; the third had been suffering for a considerable time from heart complaint, and had been told by the doctor to remain in the infirmary.

Mr. Tennant was ignorant of the facts. He usually is when such questions are asked, but what mad folly it is to conscribe such men!

* * * *

Mr. Snowden said that conscientious objectors referred to the Pelham Committee by the Manchester Appeal Tribunal had been arrested as deserters, and that the Pelham Committee refuses to assist those referred to it.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, in summing up the scheme of relief for men called to the colours, stated that only in cases where serious hardships could be proved would financial assistance be given, and this would in no case exceed £104 per annum. No assistance would be given in discharging debts other than rent, interest and instalments payable in respect of loans, instalments for the purchase of house, business premises, furniture, and the like, taxes, rates, insurance premiums, and school fees.

Local Commissioners will investigate the claims and a Central Committee will award the grants. Another inquisition, we fear!

* * * *

May 18th.—Mr. Lough stated that between 2,000 and 3,000 persons have been arrested by the Military in Ireland, and that their friends and relatives have no news as to whether they are alive or dead. Two of the men were well-known Unionists, but some old fowling pieces were found in their houses.

Mr. Tennant was still making inquiries!

* * * *

Similar question by Mr. Flavin, Mr. M. Healy, Mr. W. O'Brien, and Mr. Byrne were postponed, because Mr. Tennant could give no information.

* * * *

Mr. Thomas Richardson revealed the fact that the Clyde workmen deported to Aberdeen are boycotted by employers, and cannot obtain work, although there is a shortage of skilled labour.

Dr. Addison replied that if the deportees "would give an undertaking as to good behaviour," Mr. Lloyd George would find them work.

Thus the Government endeavours to starve into submission political opponents whom it cannot place on trial, because they have committed no crime.

* * * *

In reply to Mr. Snowden, the Home Secretary admitted that the Press Bureau had prohibited the printing of a record of decisions of Military Service Tribunals for the information of Members of Parliament.

Truth is dangerous, it appears!

* * * *

Mr. Philip Snowden revealed the fact that 300 men of the Labour Company of the Reserve Battalion, Border Regiment, at Morecambe, are doing work at Army rates for which navvies should be getting a Trade Union wage.

This is just what the capitalists want conscription for!

Mr. Snowden asserted that at Bettisfield Park Camp conscientious objectors were forcibly stripped, beaten with sticks, handcuffed, kicked, and indecently assaulted.

Mr. Tennant was making inquiries.

* * * *

Speaking on the Finance Bill, Mr. Wardle said: "We ought, at least, to have raised the Income Tax to 7s. 6d. or 10s. in the £. I, for one, so far as I pay income tax, would cheerfully do that, in order that we may make that equality of sacrifice of which so much has been said.

Mr. Tyson Wilson observed: "I am very much inclined to think that there has been a very poor return for the money spent on large posters inviting the people to save."

Quite so: a small Bill for the conscription of wealth would do more good!

* * * *

May 22nd.—Mr. Acland, President of the Board of Agriculture, admitted that, though the weight of fish caught off our coasts in 1915 was only 6,000,000, as compared with 15,000,000 before the War, the fish was sold for £8,000,000, as compared with the average of £9,250,000. This shows how prices have gone up. We pay nearly as much as before the War for a little more than a third of what we used to get! Mr. Acland said that agricultural labourers' wages had gone up by 20 per cent. and prices by 40 per cent.

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Mr. W. C. Anderson called attention to the fact that the White Star Line, after paying 50 per cent. Excessive Profit Tax, shows a profit this year of £1,968,285, and paid a dividend of 65 per cent.

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Mr. W. Thorne pointed out that every 10s. per ton extra on the freightage causes ¼d. extra on the cost of a 4lb. loaf.

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Mr. Outhwaite asked whether houses in Ulster, as well as in other parts of Ireland, are being raided in search of arms.

Mr. Tennant wouldn't say.

* * * *

Mr. Tim Healy asked whether there will be a public inquiry to investigate the circumstances in which soldiers at the house of Mrs. Lawless in Dublin shot four men who had taken no part in the Irish Rebellion and buried them in the cellar?

The Prime Minister could not answer without notice.

FOR CONSCIENCE

The conscientious objectors are making a very brave fight and are cheerfully enduring both hardships and indignities, which are perhaps even more difficult to face. Their unflinching determination has at last won some promise of reform in the Government's methods of dealing with men of military age who are opposed to the War. It is promised that particular cases, supported by "substantial authority," shall be reviewed, and that "genuine conscientious objectors" shall be dealt with by the civil power. The fact that these concessions have been secured is a matter for congratulation, but their actual value must not be overrated, especially as the pledges are vaguely worded and the Government or the Military Authorities retain the power to decide who is a "genuine conscientious objector," and what "substantial authority" is. We must reiterate our view that only the conscientious objector himself can decide whether he is so in fact. But even a conscience clause exempting every man who declares himself to be a conscientious objector could not remove our opposition to conscription.

* * * *

The members of the No-Conscription Fellowship Committee have each been ordered to pay a fine of £100 or to undergo 61 days' imprisonment for issuing the pamphlet, "Repeal the Act." Mr. Bodkin, in prosecuting, said: "War would become impossible if the view that war is wrong, and that it is wrong to support the carrying on of war, were generally held."

We believe that that is precisely the Conscientious Objectors' case!

* * * *

AT A TRIBUNAL.

The Mayor: "Is there anyone here to say that education is a work of national importance?"

Mr. J. Young (conscientious objector): "It has been so recognised by the Pelham Committee."

The Military Representative: "Only for attested men."

The Mayor (to conscientious objector): "We are unable to take your view."

* * * *

In the *Manchester Guardian* of May 10th, Mr. Phillip Gibb gave a cheerful account of the N.C.C. in France. He stated that the members of the corps were "paraded in little groups," and he several times referred to their "work," but he never once mentioned what that work is. What is it? And what is it for?

Mrs. Rosa Hobhouse and Mrs. Clara Cole started, on Wednesday, May 10th, on a walking expedition northwards through Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire to promote the desire for Peace and to emphasise the immoral character of War and Conscription by word of mouth and the distribution of leaflets published by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Church of England Peace Society, the Society of Friends, and the No-Conscription Fellowship; also the Pope's appeal for Peace, issued by the Stop-the-War Committee.

During five days they distributed some hundreds of leaflets, meeting with much response and but little hostility. On Monday morning, May 15th, they were arrested by the Kettering Police and brought up next day at the Kettering Police Court, charged, under the Defence of the Realm Act, with making statements, by word of mouth and circular, likely to prejudice recruiting and cause disaffection. They were remanded until the 19th and kept in the police detention cells, but treated with courtesy and kindness. On the 19th they were brought up and remanded to Northampton Prison. The bail offered by Mr. Hobhouse was at first refused, but agreed to next day, and the trial fixed for May 25th, at Kettering.

It is understood that the Military Authority and the Treasury are responsible for the proceedings. Both prisoners are conducting their own defence, and are in good health and spirits.

Old political controversies are making way for new. It is suggested that a conference on Welsh Disestablishment called by Mr. Lloyd George may finally dispose of the matter. When will the suffrage controversy be ended by the granting of a vote to every woman and man over 21?

Mr. McKenna has been telling the little school children of Walton-on-the-Hill that we shall "fight, fight, fight, until we have established that truth is right and that nations have got to deal justly with nations less powerful than themselves." The names of Egypt, Morocco, Persia, and Dalmatia should have been ringing in his ears! If the facts which are known to Mr. McKenna had been laid before those children their clear and unsullied sense of justice must have condemned him as a hypocrite. We protest that Cabinet Ministers should refrain from endeavouring to make political capital in our children's schools.

SEA POWER

The German Government states that it has abandoned its submarine blockade, and claims that the British Government should abandon certain practices which it adopted, as it declared, by way of reprisal. We regret that practices which are admitted to be contrary to the interests of the majority of the rank-and-file human beings of the world, who, whether belligerent or neutral, have no part in making wars, should be adopted by the Government of our own or any nation, even by way of reprisal. All the practices of war are of necessity inhuman, but we should cherish the tendency towards a realisation of this fact, which leads to the making of international laws to limit the grosser atrocities of war. Therefore, we regret to see any departure from such international laws, whether formerly ratified or not, especially as in the case of the Declaration of London, which our Government has set aside, these laws are usually intended for the protection of neutral peoples who have taken no part in the quarrel. It is said that Great Britain is under no obligation to meet Germany's abandonment of the submarine blockade by a mitigation of the rigours of her own blockade, because Germany's concession was not made in the interests of humanity, but in response to pressure from America. Is our national policy to be guided then by some trivial code of tit-for-tat instead of by our highest realisation of what is right? It is also said, and, unfortunately, by persons in positions of high influence, that it is useless to enter into agreements with Germany because the German Ministers would unhesitatingly break any agreement which ceased to benefit them. Unfortunately history shows us that the change of breaking innumerable agreements is one which can be brought successfully against every one of the Great European Powers. But because human beings and human institutions frequently fall from the principles of righteousness, that is no reason for ceasing to build the city of the future and remaining in decadent aquiescence among the ruins of the past. To the dead past should belong all claim that any nation or group of nations should remain all-powerful on sea or land, and to the past should belong the desire for a decisive victory in order that peace terms may be forced on a defenceless population.

AMERICA AND THE CONFLICT.

Discussion of the attitude of the United States Government to the European War will play a noisy part in the forthcoming Presidential election. Mr. Roosevelt came blustering into the last election as the leader of a new Progressive Republican Party with a social reform policy which was to set all wrongs right, but which he has since forgotten. He is now devoting his bubbling energies to the cause of dragging America into this present War, and also into the general race of armies and navies and the militaristic system which is on the ascendent in Europe. President Wilson has a habit of sitting on the fence, but he has kept America out of the international carnage, and it is said that he wishes to mediate between the belligerents. In a speech on May 20th he appealed to Americans to imagine themselves lifting some sacred emblem of counsel and of peace of accommodative and righteous judgment before the nations of the world, and reminding them of a passage of Scripture—"After the wind, after the earthquake, after the fire, the still small voice of humanity."

These are noble words; we long for the time when the warring nations will pay heed to them.

In 1906, Professor Milyukoff came to this country from his native Russia as a member of a deputation from the Duma, which the Russian autocracy had crushed. He was struggling for human freedom then, but to-day he comes as a supporter of the autocratic Russian Government, and he is reported as having said that Russia demands Constantinople for her own, and will oppose the Internationalisation of the Dardanelles, and that Poland, whether she will or no, shall remain as part of the Russian Empire. He is willing that Poland shall have autonomy provided it be granted only by the Russian Legislative Chambers. Yet who should know better than he that the Russian Legislative Chambers are still under the dominance of the autocracy, and lack the power to grant either autonomy or even security from the fiercer barbarities of the oppression against which the Russian dependencies and the Russians have for long contended in vain.

"A little man knocks off work to yell," says the Sydney *Bulletin* of Mr. Hughes' speech-making tour in this country.

It has been widely stated in the Press that the audience at Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's meeting in Cambridge sang "We don't want to lose you, but we think you ought to go." This is an absolute fabrication, and the fact that it has been so widely repeated shows how little reliance should be placed on newspaper reports. A collection of 12s. was taken at the meeting, and about 100 DREADNOUGHTS were sold.

NEW CROSS EMPIRE

Special Matinee in aid of Mother's Arms & Babies' Clinics Fund
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, at 2.30 p.m. Doors open at 2
Miss LILIAN BRAITHWAITE & well-known Music-hall Artistes
Speakers: Mrs. DESPARD & GEORGE LANSBURY
Tickets: Fauteuil 2s., Stalls 1s. 6d., Circle 1s. 6d., Pit Stalls 1s., Gallery 6d. Boxes 1 guinea and 10s. 6d.
Apply to the Box Office, New Cross Empire, and to the Financial Secretary, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... ... *1d.*
Subscription... ... ... *1d. a month*

EAST LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, MAY 26th.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Davies.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate. Opener, Mr. Arno. "The Topic of the Day."
SATURDAY, MAY 27th.
Well Street and Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m., Miss Stephen, Mr. Jarman.
Philpot Street, Commercial Road, 4 p.m., Miss Price, Mrs. Eglinton.
SUNDAY MAY, 28th.
Osborne Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Drake.
Mare Street and Morning Lane, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Cressall, Miss Stephen.
Outside Cock Hotel, East Ham, 11.30 a.m., Joint Meeting with N.C.F., Mrs. Walker.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
Poplar Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Mr. Fuller. Chair: Miss Stephen.
MONDAY, MAY 29th.
Custom House, 12.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Beamish.
Morpeth Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price.
Bow Women's Hall, 8.30 p.m., Mrs. Scurr.
Lesbia Road, 7 p.m., Mr. Lane.
TUESDAY, MAY 30th.
Clock Tower, Burdett Road, 3 p.m., Miss Price.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 31st.
42 Forest Lane, Stratford, 3.30 p.m., Miss Smyth.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 7 p.m., Mr. Jarman.
FRIDAY, JUNE 2nd.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Stephen.
Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mr. Lane.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate.
SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd.
Well Street and Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
Grundy Street, 3 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.
Morpeth Street, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
SUNDAY, JUNE 4th.
Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Miss O'Callaghan, Mrs. Drake.
Bijou Theatre, 2 Bedford Street, 4 p.m., Lecture, Miss Clara Reed. Chair: Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky.

POPLAR.
20 Railway Street.
Secretary: Miss Stephen.

Good meetings held at Dock Gates on Sunday morning and on Tuesday at Piggot Street, and Grundy Street on Saturday, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Bouvier, and Mr. Jarman being the speakers. The attention of members is drawn to our Friday afternoon meetings at 20 Railway Street. There will also be a public meeting at 20 Railway Street on Sunday, June 25th. See notice for particulars. DREADNOUGHT sales: Mrs. Schlette for week ending May 13th, 73, and week ending May 20th, 82; Mrs. Rounce, 6; Mrs. Bertram, 7; Mrs. Neuss, 6; general sales, 40; Miss T. Barker and Miss P. Lagding, 30; Total, week ending May 20th, 170. Collections: Miss Daisy Morley and Miss K. Lagding, 10s. 2d.; Miss E. Lagding and Mrs. Groves, 10s.; Total, £1 0s. 2d.

BOW.
Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road.
Secretary: Miss Price.

Miss Price, with the help of Mrs. Minnie Langbury and the Central Office Staff, has taken over the Bow organising work, now that Miss Lynch is in the provinces. Meetings were held last week at 400 Old Ford Road Monday afternoon, speaker, Mrs. Walker; at Hague Street on Saturday; on Sunday morning at Osborne Street, Whitechapel, speaker Miss Price; Sunday evening, 400 Old Ford Road, speakers Miss Stephen, Mrs. Schlette. Mr. Ellis kindly sang. The general meeting was held here on Monday; the At Home, which was a huge success, Friday afternoon and evening. Members should note that Monday afternoon meetings at 400 are now at 2.30. Mrs. Scurr speaks May 27th. DREADNOUGHT sales, week ending May 20th, 738. Miss O'Brien, 300; Mrs. Holloway, 203; Miss Price, 81; Mrs. Bellyse, 62; Mrs. Pascoe, 27; Miss M. Carr, 16; general sales, 50.

ST. GEORGE'S IN THE EAST.

A meeting was held at Cannon Street Road on Tuesday; speaker, Miss Price. 210 DREADNOUGHTS, all we had, sold out. Sunday morning, Cannon Street Road; speaker, Mrs. Bouvier. 100 DREADNOUGHTS sold and good collection. Branch is being formed in this district.

HYDE PARK.

The Sunday meeting in Hyde Park was addressed by Miss P. Rickards and Mrs. Walker. 11s. was given by sympathisers at the Park gates.

SOUTHAMPTON.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Helsby, La Plata, Manor Farm Road, Bittern Park.

Mrs. Drake visited Southampton for a brief holiday, and the branch was much stimulated by her visit. Open-air meetings have not been held in the town by any organisation since War started. Mrs. Drake was determined that this should not continue, and broke the ice by holding meetings at the Clock Tower on Friday and Saturday evenings. With the help of local members she sold 200 DREADNOUGHTS—all she had. Mrs. Samuel will now sell DREADNOUGHTS at the Dock Gates every Saturday. A garden party is being organised to raise funds.

W.S.F. members express their sympathy with Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, of Southampton, in their recent bereavement.

NEWCASTLE.

Mrs. Boyce has had splendid meetings during her stay here, but at the close of an excellent meeting in Newgate Street some disturbance was caused by a man who was an opponent and four who were not sober enough to judge what the speaker said. In the midst of the trouble 53 DREADNOUGHTS were sold. The Newcastle Branch is starting a speakers' class. Collections, sales, etc., for week ending May 20th, £1 3s. 9½d.

Mrs. Boyce is now speaking and organising in the neighbourhood of Workington; her address is Rose Cottage, Stainburn. She goes to Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dundee next. We shall be glad to hear from organisations and individuals who will assist her.

CARLTON AND NETHERFIELD.

Miss Lynch's address in this neighbourhood will be at 100 Burton Road, Carlton, for the next few weeks. Miss Lynch has had good indoor and outdoor meetings. Collections and literature sales for week ending May 20th, £1 9s. 5d.

WALES.

DREADNOUGHTS and W.S.F. literature sales amounted to £1 13s. 6d. at Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's meetings at Llanelly and Gorseinon on May 20th. The two collections amounted to £4 4s. 10d., and half of these was handed to the W.S.F. Branches of the W.S.F. are being formed in these districts. We shall be glad to hear from intending members. Mr. Oliver Harris, 4 Prospect Place, Gorseinon, has kindly agreed to take charge of DREADNOUGHT sales.

OUR CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

On Whit-Monday, June 12th, the W.S.F. is holding a Children's Festival in Victoria Park, E. Sports will begin in the Park at 2 p.m., and a summer pageant will be presented during the afternoon.

From 6.30 to 10.30 in the evening an At Home will be held at 400 Old Ford Road, where tea may be obtained, and a sale of work will take place simultaneously at the Mothers' Arms, 438 Old Ford Road. Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky is offering a prize of £1 1s. to the maker of the best baby's garment sent as a gift to the sale, and Miss Smyth offers a prize of 10s. 6d. for the best home-made toy. Garments and toys should reach us by June 8th.

Contributions towards the prizes will be gratefully received. Members and friends from a distance are cordially invited to join us on Whit-Monday, and are to bring their children to take part in the sports competitions as follows:

1. 500 Yards Flat Race—
   For Boys under 16 years of age;
   For Girls under 16 years of age.
2. 200 Yards Flat Race—
   For Boys under 14 years of age;
   For Girls under 14 years of age.
3. 100 Yards Flat Race—
   For Boys under 10 years of age;
   For Girls under 10 years of age.
4. 100 Yards Three-Legged Race—
   For Boys;
   For Girls.
5. 100 Yards Blindfold Race for Boys and Girls under 14.
6. 100 Yards Sack Race—
   For Boys under 14; For Girls under 14.
   For Children under 10.
7. Obstacle Race—
   For Boys under 14; For Girls under 14.
   For Boys under 10; For Girls under 10.
8. High Jump—
   For Boys under 16; For Girls under 16.
9. High Jump—
   For Boys under 14; For Girls under 14.
10. High Jump—
    For Boys under 10; For Girls under 10.
11. Long Jump—
    For Boys under 16; For Girls under 16.
12. Long Jump—
    For Boys under 14; For Girls under 14.
13. Long Jump—
    For Boys under 10; For Girls under 10.
14. Skipping Competition for Boys and Girls under 16.
15. Threading Needle Race: Boys thread needle and carry Girl on back to winning post.

Intending competitors are asked to communicate with the Sports Secretary, 400, Old Ford Road, E.

THE ENEMY IN OUR MIDST
(Continued *from* front page)

pressed into service in the attempt to break this strike.

"Men whose services the employers had appealed for were reported to the Military Authorities the moment they had gone out with their fellows, and they are now 'called up.'

"The contemptibly dirty nature of this action must, we are sorry to say, be passed over without adequate comment, because there are limits to the English language. Like the coster with his overturned stall, 'there ain't no word.' But these men will continue to talk of 'honour,' 'good faith,' 'observing engagements,' 'cannot rely on their word,' etc., while all the time we can rely upon them for nothing but the perpetration of the most despicable tricks.

"The men now taken away were not required by the Military, for the Military had exempted them; they are taken because they have differed with their employers over wages, and the employers control the Army and can make the authorities act, as the Punch and Judy showman makes his marionettes."

What has been done in Dundee may, and will, be done in other towns, should the need arise.

DOING IT ON THE CHEAP!

The Norfolk Education Committee adopted a scheme for providing women with two weeks' training in milking, the women to be allowed a maximum of 12s. 6d. a week towards their board and lodging, and 2s. 6d. railway fare, the farmer to have not more than 10s. a week for providing the cows and the teacher of the course. The Board of Agriculture cut the proposals down, allowing no maintenance for the students and payment to the farmer of only 5s. a week for not less than four pupils and 7s. 6d. for more than ten pupils. This means that many women who are actually needing work, or living from hand to mouth on small earnings, will be unable to train.

In aid of W.S.F. Babies' Milk Fund and Cost Price Restaurants for Working Girls, Mothers and Children at 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, and 20 Railway St., Poplar.

DRAMATIC RECITAL OF
STEPHEN PHILLIPS' POETIC DRAMA
"PAOLO & FRANCESCA"
By Miss Clara Reed, at THE BIJOU THEATRE,
2 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
Sunday, June 4th,
4 p.m. - Doors open 3.30.
Chair - - Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky
Tickets 2s., 1s. Reserved. From 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E., and the International Suffrage Shop, 5 Duke Street, Strand, W.C.

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

THE MOTHER'S ARMS,
438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR
(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

55 FIFE ROAD, CANNING TOWN.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants and cut flowers for all our centres. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly during the spring and summer. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Nurse needs empty medicine bottles at her dispensary.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Anon, 10s.; John Syme, Esq., 10s.; W. R. Randall, Esq., 8s. 8d.; Mrs. Lawes, 5s.; Mrs. Thompson, 5s.; G. Owen, Esq., 2s.; H. W. Unthank, Esq., 1s. 5d.; Anon, 1s.; Miss Brabner, 6d.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Miss Buchan, £5; Mrs. Bevan (10s. monthly), £1; Employees of Messrs. Ross Ltd., per Mrs. Young, 14s.; Mrs. Richmond, 10s. (fortnightly); Mrs. H. Dickinson and Son, 7s. 6d.; Miss C. E. Atkinson, 5s.; Miss Pattenden, 5s.; Mrs. Gillies, 4s.; Mrs. Barnes, 2s. 6d.; West Adams, 2s. 6d.; L. Bert, Esq., 2s. 6d.; A. Dickenson, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Miss May Melling, 2s.; P. Haslam, Esq., and Sisters, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. M. Steede, 1s. 1d.; Mrs. Thomas, 1s.; Mrs. Evans, 1s.; Joan, 1s.; "Don," 6d.

BABIES' GARDEN FUND.—Harold Bailey, Esq., £5; Mrs. Lilian Haynes, £1; Mrs. Allen, 5s.

COLLECTIONS.—"At Home" collection, £2 13s. 4½d.; L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 12s.; Mrs. Crabb, £1 0s. 1d.; I.L.P., Cambridge, 12s.; Mrs. Walker, 11s.; L.S.A. Stocking Dept., 10s.; St. George's in the East, 7s. 10d.; "At Home" collection (DREADNOUGHT Fund), 7s. 3d.; Miss Balchin, 4s. 5½d.; Esmè Lansbury, 3s. 10d.; per Miss Beamish (Open-air Meeting), 1s. 6½d.; Mrs. Swift, 1s. 4d.; Women's Hall, 7½d.

FLOWERS FOR THE SCHOOLS.—Miss Bourdillon, Mrs. Scott, *Herald*, per Mr. Whitelock, Anon, Anon (Ashstead), Anon (Pontlyddyn), Newby School, per Miss Byles, Mrs. Questier, Dorothea and Margaret Higgs, G. Harwood, Esq., Miss E. A. Reay, S. S. Maltby, Esq., Miss E. Sinclair, Mrs. Gillett, Biddulph Moor Council School, per Miss Reay, Miss Price, Latymer Secondary School, per Miss Curtis.

CLOTHES.—Mrs. Steede, Mrs. Begbie, Mrs. White.

We tender our best thanks to the workers in the Tool-Room, London Small Arms Factory, who have contributed to the W.S.F. Babies' Milk Fund each week during the past year. Their total contribution has amounted to £80 2s. 1½d. We shall be pleased to supply collecting boxes to friends of workers who will help us by collecting at other factories.

A mother has been attending our Poplar Clinic with her baby, who had grown healthy and bonny, but the mother was obliged to go out to work, and in her absence the child has been neglected. The mother is very anxious to hear of someone who would take proper care of her baby; she lives too far away from the W.S.F. Nursery to be able to bring it there before going to work each day. Would somebody take this child into the country? The mother is very poor, and she has a crippled son.

Will anyone give the W.S.F. a bicycle for the use of our Poplar nurse, who has a large round of visits to pay?

An account of an East London boy soldier's execution, which appeared in our issue of April 22nd, may be obtained from us as a leaflet. Price 1/3 a hundred.

DREADNOUGHT SOCIAL

At 400 Old Ford Road, Bow
SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 7.30

Admission 2d. **Music, Dancing**

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collection; prompt delivery.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

ELECTRIC MACHINE BAKERY
91 BURDETT ROAD, MILE END
W. WOODS & SONS, *Family Bakers*
MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS CAKES

Printed by the Blackfriars Press Ltd., 74 Swinton St., London, W.C., and Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation, at their Offices 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, E. Printed by T.U. labour in all departments (48 hour week), on Trade Union Made Paper.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.